the country is going to improve. The State Government can send a proposal and we can think over it.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, Goa had a shortage of nearly five megawatt in the month of October. Now, Goa is given very generously the allocation of 75 megawatt by the Government of India and in particular, the Power Ministry. Really, it is very good job which you have done for Goa. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Power: Are they going to apply the same principle to the neighbouring States where the shortage of electricity is much more than Goa?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Goa has been allocated 50 megawatt from unallocated quota. Sir, the hon. Member has made a request where a progressive State like Maharashtra can produce more electricity. There is a great scope and many projects are coming up also. Unallocated quota is for emergency or very critical conditions where the States require. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked one question.

Effects of climate change

*247. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:††
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effects of climate change could lead to as much as a 5 per cent drop in the GDP of the countries in South Asia and Africa, including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since initiated any action to address the effects of climate change in an effective way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) According to world Development Report 2010 published by the World Bank recently, warming of climate by 2 degree celsius above pre-industrial temperatures could result in a 4 to 5% reduction in annual income per capita as compared with likely global average loss in gross domestic product by about 1 per cent.

(c) and (d) Government has outlined its strategy for addressing climate change in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008. The National Action Plan outlines steps that will enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

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††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. (Shrimati) Najma A. Heptulla.

Eight National Missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am very happy that the Minister is still here to answer our questions and he is not somewhere far away. Sir, I read his reply. Sir, the major problem is, my question is about the decline in the GDP. Sir, ours is basically an agricultural country and disasters which have taken place frequently are due to the climate change — whether it is drought, floods or Tsunami or any other thing. Now, keeping in view the fact that a millennium development goes to which India is also a party which says that the world's poverty will be reduced to half in 2015, I want to ask the hon. Minister— I do not know whether it is his Ministry—but the question is being addressed to you that how you are going to keep the production of foodgrains to keep the food security. We have the food security legislation also. How are you going to manage the climate change? I know the Prime Minister has released a detailed National Action Plan. Do you think that this National Action Plan will be in line with or in tune with or will be on the proper road or you will have to have some difficulties? You have also mentioned about the World Bank report.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first step is to understand what impact climate change will have on different sectors of the economy. As I explained on the 24th of November in response to a Calling Attention Motion, we have set up for the first time an Indian National Network for comprehensive climate change assessment. This is a network of 127 research institutions in the country, 250 scientists are involved, and every year, they will come out with assessment reports on what the impact of climate change is in different sectors of the economy and different regions of our country. That is very important because the North-East will be different from the Himalayan States and the Western Ghats. Sir, so far, all the information on the impact of climate change in India is derived from foreign sources, from western scientists. We do not have our own scientific capacity. I am glad to say that on the 14th of October, we had launched this network. I want to reassure the hon. Member that by November 2010, the first Indian Assessment Report on the impact of climate change on key sectors of the economy and key regions of our country will be made available. The first sector we have taken up is agriculture, and the first regions we have taken up are the North-East of India, the North-West of India and the Western Ghats. Subsequently, every year, comprehensive assessment reports will be issued, and as and when the assessment reports are issued, the Government will come up with adaptation plans to ensure that the impacts are mitigated. I know that Sunderbans, for example, has faced a huge calamity recently. We have taken up a special study of the impact of climate change on critical areas like Sunderbans. So, I will be able to answer this question more confidently and robustly once these comprehensive assessments are available.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I expected a very satisfactory and long answer. The question is, now that we know the hon. Prime Minister has also agreed to attend the Copenhagen Conference, and the other day, the Minister of External Affairs in his statement before the House has mentioned that while the hon. Prime Minister was in US, he had a discussion with President Obama.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please focus on the question.

डा0 (श्रीमती) नजमा ए0 हेपतुल्ला: सर, जब तक हम कुछ पूछेंगे नहीं, पता कैसे चलेगा? यह इतना complicated question है, मैं क्या question पूछूँगी? प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहाँ जाकर क्या करेंगे? अगर आप कहिए तो मैं यह सवाल पूछ लेती हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहाँ जाकर क्या करेंगे? Because the main thing is that if he agreed with the President of the United States for exchange of technology, are you going to take up the matter of exchange of technology regarding the pollutant should pay, and the pollutant can only pay by exchange of friendly technology?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 18th of December, there is a summit of the Heads of States, and in his capacity as Prime Minister, the Prime Minister is attending that Heads of States summit. The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of China, the President of France, the Prime Minister of U.K. and 50 odd other Heads of States will be present. It is but natural that an important country like India should be represented by the Prime Minister. Sir, may I remind the hon. Member that in the last UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972, the only Head of State to attend that conference was Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

She was the only Head of State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Karan Singh was on the delegation. So, he informs us, and we take it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I do want to say this because I have seen some criticism as to why the Prime Minister is attending the Summit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us stick to the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to address this. Prime Minister is attending because it is the Heads of State Summit, and he has to attend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N.K. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the question was not if he is attending the Summit.

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपका जो question था ...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए हेपतुल्ला : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...that was away from your own question.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir, it was not away. I said, the exchange of technology is the most important thing. The Minister forgot to reply that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N.K. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in response to the question, the Minister has pointed out that it was 18 months ago, in June, 2008, that the integrated project was launched with eight Special Missions. In view of the growing public perception, in the 18 months, negligible progress has been made by these eight Special Missions. I would like to find out from the hon. Minister, whether, particularly in respect of access to affordable technology and on means of financing, there has been any accommodation by the developed countries to make the outcome of the Missions consistent with the broad aims and objectives since we are now about to embark on making unilateral concessions even prior to the Copenhagen Summit.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, It is not true that there has been no progress on the eight Missions. Out of these eight Missions, two Missions have been launched in full earnest. The National Solar Mission, of which my distinguished colleague is responsible, we have committed; we have a roadmap; we have a detailed Action Plan for having 22,000 megawatts of solar power-generating capacity by the year 2022. This is the most ambitious solar power-generating programme in the entire world, if I might add so.

Sir, the second Mission that has advanced is the National Mission on Energy Efficiency and amendments to the Energy Conservation Act are being brought to Parliament so that we can introduce the concept of an Energy Efficiency Certificate. My distinguished colleague, the Minister for Power, is responsible for this, and this would introduce a domestic cap in trade system in order to ensure that energy intensity of the economy reduces and that our mitigation objectives are also fulfilled. So, out of the eight Missions, two Missions have been launched. Other Missions like the National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Eco System have also been approved by the Prime Minister's Council and you will see much action on this front.

Sir, on the other point that the hon. Member has raised, we are dissatisfied with the level of response from the developed countries, both in terms of finance and technology, and we expect that in the negotiations that are going to begin, and also at the high level Summit which the Prime Minister will attend, the crux of the discussions will focus on expanded financial and technology commitments on the part of developed countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Swaminathan.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Thank you, Sir. I think, the Minister has rightly pointed out that there is a need for more research, more assistance, more reports, and so on, but I do not agree with him that there is not enough scientific capability in the country. Sir, the question I want to ask from him is this. We know clearly now that looking at today's agriculture, one degree

centigrade more will reduce wheat production in this country by seven million tonnes, to a minimum. There is a lot of overwhelming, critical data available; this is a modest one. At L'Aquila, two degree centigrade has been agreed as a sort of what we should try although it is now clear that the rise will be more than that. Now, the food security of the country is in grave crisis and danger. I would like to suggest that waiting for more and more reports and so on is not going to add to for our knowledge. The Minister, of course, is not directly concerned with agriculture, but he will, at least as a coordinator, alert the other concerned Ministries that not a day should be lost to start an anticipatory action. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is presumptuous on my part to say anything after the hon. Member, India's most distinguished agricultural scientist, has spoken, but I do want to reassure him that on food security, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture is one of the eight National Missions.

The greatest danger that we face from climate change is on Indian agriculture from the greater frequency of droughts and floods and, as the hon. Member has himself said, from the increase in temperature leading to yield stagnations particularly in wheat that we have already noticed. His own institution is involved in the search for new varieties. I think it is only through a massive investment in new agricultural research and agricultural technology and extension that we will be able to face this problem of food security. I will certainly convey his sentiments to the Minister of Agriculture with whom he is in touch every day, I might add, Sir.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in the Minister's reply, he has spoken about the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Now this is a domestic matter. The nation is involved in it. But we have learnt recently that the Indian representatives, the negotiators... *(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you stick to the question, please? That is a separate issue.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: No, no. Please listen to me, Sir. It is very much in relation to the question. Excuse me, Sir. After I have spoken, you can rule it out, if you so desire. I will accept whatever you say. My question is that the National Action Plan is for the nation. The negotiators, who are representing Indian at Copenhagen, have now made a public protest that the Minister's statements regarding many of the issues which we are discussing domestically can be interpreted to mean that we are going to accept international monitoring. I believe the Minister, on the eve of the summit, has done a great disservice to the nation by dividing the team going to the Copenhagen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. What is your question?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister kindly clarify whether he is agreeing to any type of international monitoring of our domestic plans?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the part that relates to the question only.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Hon. Minister, I associate myself with Brindaji's question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no system of associating with the supplementary questions.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I believe that this matter is going to be raised during Zero Hour and I will respond to it then accordingly.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the National Action Plan on Climate Change for which he has to take a lot of steps and has to protect us against climate change and global warming. We support that. But those steps may adversely affect the GDP growth rate as well as the *per capita* income as the reply of the Minister has stated. But we all know that to address the climate change many steps can be taken which can have very adverse effects on economic and industrial growth, *per capita* income, etc. As the Minister has himself stated, the developed world is not being cooperative. They are the polluters and they will do nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: The question which I would like to ask, through you, Sir, this very competent Minister, this very hard working Minister is: What is the meaning of flexibility which he has managed to get from the Lok Sabha during the discussion? My request is that under that flexibility he should not do anything which will hurt the national interest of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question does not relate to this question. Please don't answer that part which does not relate to this question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the question will be raised during Zero Hour. I will respond to it during Zero Hour.

*248. [The questioner (Shri Nand Kumar Sai) was absent. For answer *vide* page 22 *infra*.]

Energy Efficiency Mission

*249. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:††
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is ready to bring down its annual energy consumption by about five per cent in the next six years and reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by nearly 100 million tonnes every year through energy efficiency measures;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change gave its in-principle approval to the National Mission of Enhanced Energy Efficiency, one of eight missions identified under the National Action Plan on Climate Change; and

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Tariq Anwar.